

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.  
MONDAY, APRIL 26.

John W. Woltz, formerly in some way connected with the Radical organization in this State, in reply to a letter from one Peter J. Carter, (supposed colored) asking advice in reference to political affairs in Virginia, says among other things that "there are men whom you have trusted who have devoted their time and limited talents in alienating you from those who would truly be your friends; and who have sought by every means within their power to inflame the white race of the Southern States against the colored race, simply for their own temporary advancement. They have persistently yielded themselves up to this single object, forgetting all that is glorious in the common history of the States, and overlooking all that is cheering in the future; the very imperfection of bigotry, they have rushed forward under your support in a reckless career, deaf alike to the voice of reason and patriotism. For a few years succeeding the war, the people were too busy in recuperating their lost fortunes to criticize or complain, but now that the excitement and distraction have ceased they are forced to survey the social elements which surround them, and they become painfully conscious of the utter want of capacity and patriotism in your would-be leaders."

The Richmond Whig has some words of comfort for the farmers of Virginia, who since the war have been sorely tried, and says:—"Let them continue to persist as they have done in pushing right ahead regardless of reverses, and after awhile their labors will be rewarded, and farming will again become agreeable as well as profitable, when once more too it will be the surest and most independent of pursuits. They will have a better system of labor as the new order of things becomes older. As they get nearer to the top of the hill they can toil on more cheerfully until they reach the level land a little further up. And once with a little surplus increasing every year, they will rapidly reinstate themselves in happiness and prosperity again. Agriculture will at no distant day be more profitable in Virginia than it has ever been."

During Gen. Jubal A. Early's recent visit to Lexington, Va., he was officially notified of his election as president of the Jackson Memorial Association. He accepted the position and promised at once to comply with a request of the association to issue an address to the people of the Southern States in furtherance of their scheme. The Lexington Gazette has no doubt the money for such a purpose will be speedily raised, and the association be enabled during the summer and fall to complete their laudable undertaking.

No complete list of the loss by the burning of the three steamboats at New Orleans on Friday night has been made up. The disaster in its worst results was so sudden that many persons were either burned to death or swept away by the swift current of the river of whom there is no record. The entire number may reach fifty, or is perhaps not much more than half of that. All the boats were fine, large vessels, two having cost \$100,000 each, and the other \$60,000.

The season in Florida has closed. The rush of visitors has been something unprecedented, the total number being set at 33,000. This crowd is said to have expended in Florida no less a sum than \$3,000,000. Florida has until quite recently been almost monopolized by invalids. Every hotel and boarding house was filled with a spectral procession of consumptives, but during the past season they say that the pleasure-seekers have far outnumbered the invalids.

The extent of locomotive building in this country is indicated by the product of a single establishment. In the ten years from 1864 to 1874, inclusive, 2,718 locomotives were made in three establishments at Paterson, N. J., the largest number furnished in one year being 398 in 1873. Last year only 107 were turned out in the three shops.

Boyd's Arcadia iron furnace, in Botetourt county, has been conditionally sold to a Northern firm for \$125,000. There are valuable deposits of iron ore on the place, and it is designed to put the works in full blast. A number of Northern men have recently invested \$30,000 in an iron furnace at Newfort, Giles county.

The Freemasons of Iowa are very much exercised over a recent decision of the Grand Master that dancing in the lodge rooms is inconsistent with the good of the craft. Two subordinate officers have been deprived of their positions for violating the spirit of the decision.

Gen. Butler is making money at Washington. It is reported that he has received \$25,000 in retaining fees since the adjournment of Congress, and as he is worth \$1,000,000, he will probably get along comfortably till the end of his days. He has built a palatial mansion on Capitol Hill.

Rev. Thos. A. Jaggar, D. D., rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia, will be ordained bishop of Southern Ohio on Wednesday at that church. Bishop Benjamin B. Smith, of Kentucky, will be consecrated, and Bishop Littlejohn, of Long Island, will preach the sermon.

Bands of armed Mexicans are reported all along the Rio Grande frontier, and there has been some skirmishing with armed citizens of Texas in the vicinity of recent depredations above Brownsville.

## NEWS OF THE DAY

"To show the very age and body of the Times"

Judge Pearson, of Philadelphia, has decided in favor of the legality of the act of the Pennsylvania Legislature, imposing a tax of four cents per ton on anthracite coal mined in the State by corporations. From the 1st of January, 1874, to the last of the following March, the Pennsylvania Coal Company, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, and Hudson and Delaware Canal Company objected to the payment of their tax aggregating \$43,817.35. The verdict against the Pennsylvania Coal Company is \$11,409.43; against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, \$18,554.52, and against the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, \$13,853.40. All the cases will be argued in the Supreme Court next month.

The United States District Attorney at New York has entered a nolle prosequi in each of the various indictments pending against several hundred persons in that city for alleged whiskey frauds. Numbers of the indictments are said to have grown out of proceedings instituted by the fugitive collector of internal revenue, Joseph F. Bailey.

Brigham Young was summoned before Chief Justice Lowe of the Supreme Court of Utah, at Salt Lake, Saturday, to show cause why he should not be held for contempt for failing to pay Ann Eliza Young \$9,500, or a monthly allowance of \$500 alimony. The case was argued, pending suit, for an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Another case of suicide occurred in Baltimore, yesterday, the victim being a young man named John Coldwell, a clerk in the City Water office. Coldwell had been an opium eater, and the use of the drug caused frequent fits of depression lately. While suffering from one of these attacks he hanged himself in the yard attached to his dwelling.

The Attorney General decides, in accordance with various precedents in the rulings of the Courts, that the day on which an act is signed cannot be divided, and an importation at any time during the 3d of March would be chargeable with the duties imposed by the act signed on that day.

Accounts of troubles and outrages continue to come from the Texas frontier. Couriers from along the line report bands of Mexicans in aggressive motion. The Texans are spoken of as being filled with a deep sense of indignation, goaded to desperation, and determined that the present state of affairs shall cease.

A telegram to the London Daily News from Athens, says considerable excitement prevails over the approaching elections in Greece. A state of siege is reported to be impending. The Government is concentrating five thousand soldiers in Athens, and it is supposed intends to raise the army to a war footing.

Additional returns of the vote of presbyteries on the proposition to institute rotation in Eldership show that sixty-six presbyteries have voted for and twenty-two against it; if eighty-eight vote affirmatively it will be carried. Fifteen Presbyteries are in foreign countries and will not be heard from for some time.

The Union Pacific Railroad is still so badly blockaded with snow that travel is nearly at a stand still. At Ogden there had been no arrival or departure of trains between the 13th and the 22d inst.

The Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims will meet again on Wednesday next in Washington. In the recess over one hundred and twenty-five cases have been prepared for adjudication.

All the United States mints have a fair stock of silver bullion on hand, enough to coin six millions of trade dollars or the smaller pieces. The mints will be run regularly throughout the year.

A telegram from London says that the report published from St. Petersburg that the Marquis de Caux had been killed in a duel is without foundation.

During the summer it will be decided which of the Western cities is to have the new mint that is to be established in anticipation of the resumption of specie payment.

A raid upon gambling houses in the city of Boston on Saturday by the State Police resulted in the capture of forty-eight gamblers and a quantity of material.

Moody and Sankey's revival meetings yesterday were well attended. Among the distinguished persons present last night were Mr. Gladstone and Lord Kinross.

The Union League Club House at New York was partly destroyed by fire yesterday. Some of the books and pictures were saved.

There were two severe snowstorms at Buffalo on Saturday.

There were 580 deaths in the city of New York during the past week.

COUNTY AND CIRCUIT CLERKS—OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.—The Attorney General has forwarded to the Governor his construction of the effect of the 5th section of an act of the General Assembly "to provide for the election, &c., of county officers," approved March 29th, 1875. The section provides that "no person holding the office of attorney for the Commonwealth, judge of the county court, clerk of the county or circuit court, or sheriff, shall hold any other office in his county elective by the people; and if any person shall be elected to two or more of such offices his qualification in one shall be a bar to his qualification in any other, and they shall be filled by other persons."

Attorney General Daniel says: "I am of opinion that the fifth section of the act passed at the last session, concerning elections, forbids the same person to hold the office of clerk of the county court and of clerk of the circuit court for a county at the same time. What ever may have been the reasons that prompted the passage of this enactment, or its intention, its terms are too clear to admit a doubt that it prohibits the usage that has prevailed in this respect. Nor do I doubt the constitutional authority of the Legislature to pass it. Its power over the subject is plenary, except when it is restrained by the Constitution. The only restriction imposed by that instrument is found in the second article, which provides that the legislative, executive and judiciary departments shall be kept separate and distinct, nor shall any person exercise the power of more than one of them at the same time, except as hereinafter provided. Without attempting to define the nature and extent of this exception, it is plain that the object of the provision is to keep these principal departments separate in the administration of the government. But considering each department separately from the others, the Legislature is free to arrange the auspices for carrying it on, as public convenience may seem to require. All the offices mentioned in this section belong to the judiciary department, using the word 'judiciary' in its larger constitutional sense, and are therefore free from the operation of the second article of the constitution. The Legislature having determined, as it is allowed to do by the constitution, that in counties containing the prescribed number of inhabitants, there shall be a clerk for each court held for the county, may decide farther, for satisfactory public reasons, that the same person shall not be clerk for both."

The spelling bees wax more and more popular.—*Charlottesville Chronicle.*

## Letter from London County.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

LEESBURG, VA., April 24.—I was in error last week in the criminal statistics of our Circuit Court. The cases are as follows: A negro man for murder, a negro for stealing money, a negro for assault with intent to kill, a negro for assault and battery, a white man for violation of the revenue laws as to ardent spirits, and a white man for stabbing. The four first named and the last are classed as felonies, or crimes punishable with confinement in the penitentiary, the others are classed as misdemeanors (or *ours* if critics will have it so) and are punishable with fine and imprisonment in the county jail, and will probably be certified to the County Court for trial. In all these cases our excellent and industrious Commonwealth's Attorney, Mr. Charles H. Lee, has all the papers ready, witnesses summoned or recognized, and will make short work of them unless dilatory pleas shall be entered by defendants. Other business in the court is as follows: *Suopedeas* (1) W. & O. R. Co. vs. *Comptroller*; appeal from judgment of County Court imposing a fine for obstructing a county road, substantially settled by the making of a new road, but pending on a law point. *Motions* 19, two of them road case appeals. *Issues* 219, writs of inquiry 12, office judgments 47, making in all 308 law cases. On the chancery side there are 7 motions, 261 cases ready for adjournment, 171 awaiting reports of commissioners in chancery and commissioners of sale, and commissioners to collect, and 50 suspended, a total of 469 chancery cases, and the number of witnesses summoned in all the cases is 325. The court will probably last twelve working days adjourning probably on Saturday noon, May 9th.

Our court room has been remodelled and presents a much neater and more airy appearance than it did before, but whether the acoustical properties have been improved remains to be tested. There always has been a disagreeable echo about it.

We had this morning the promise of a rain, but it has turned out to be a cold wind.

The fruit on the high grounds of Mt. Gilead and at the foot of the Blue Ridge is probably unimpaired, and it is questionable whether any of it is far enough advanced to be much hurt. There is a gradual coming in of our people, who were dissatisfied with some of the nominations, to the support of the ticket nominated at the April court, and will never go back on a nomination fairly made upon the fullest turnout at the primary meetings that was ever known in this county.

A valuable dog belonging to C. E. Rollins had a fit Saturday night and two other dogs jumped on him and were bitten. The dog then started down the street from West End and bit another dog at the corner opposite the court house. Mr. Rollins killed his dog as did a negro man named Easley. I do not know whether the others shared the same fate or not. As soon as the mad dog excitement was over a cry of fire was heard, which turned out to be a pile of rags in the store of Mr. Snagle, in the heart of the town. Near the rags was a barrel of coal oil. The fire was extinguished before the fire company was out. With high wind blowing it might have been, &c., &c.

L. O. R. M.—The Grand Council L. O. R. M., which was in session in Petersburg last week, adjourned on Friday.

The report of the Finance Committee shows a very healthy condition of the Order.

After the transaction of other business, the Council proceeded to an election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following result:

Great Sachem—H. G. Evans, Petersburg.

Great Junior Sagamore—H. L. Carter, Richmond.

Great Junior Sagamore—Wm. Loeb, Harrisonburg.

Great Prophet—James P. Reiley, Winchester.

Great Keeper of Wampum—P. A. McEnery, Petersburg.

Great Chief of Records—C. A. B. Coffroth, Winchester.

Great Representative—Hugh Larham, Alexandria.

The installation of the newly elected officers then took place, P. G. S. Jas. P. Reiley, in the chair, and conducting the interesting ceremonies.

The Great Sachem announced the following appointments:

Great Sannap, H. C. Tabb, Richmond.

G. G. of Wigwag, Jas. Wilson, Norfolk.

G. G. of Forest, J. R. Brown, Petersburg.

Past Great Sachems C. A. B. Coffroth, A. Bond, W. E. Geager, James P. Reiley and J. R. Smith were appointed a committee to make suitable arrangements for the entertainment of the Great Council of the U. S. when it meets in Richmond, in September next.

The Council meets next year in Norfolk.

FAUCQUIER COUNTY ITEMS.—Elder A. H. Spilman died suddenly of cramp cholera in the afternoon of the 17th inst., at the house of a friend with whom he stopped while on his way to fill an appointment to preach the following Sabbath at Sperryville, in Rappahannock county.

For more than twenty years previous to the war he was a citizen of Warrenton, and during that time endeavored himself to a large circle of acquaintances.

Mr. P. G. Bradley has been compelled to shoot three of six cows, bitten by a rabid dog, about the 27th of March.

By a shot they displayed symptoms of hydrophobia. A rumor is current in the neighborhood of the Junction that several dogs that ate of the carcasses of the dead cows have since exhibited signs of rabies.

We understand that gold mining in lower Fauquier is being actively pursued at this time.

A few days ago Mr. M. C. Bennet showed us a nugget of the precious metal of the value of \$11.50 which he assured us was the product of the labor of one man for half a day at the mines on his farm near Morrisville.

Rev. J. S. Lindsey, rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, Warrenton, and Eppa Hanton, Jr., sailed from New York on Saturday on the steamship Egypt for Liverpool.

They will make the tour of Europe. Mrs. A. J. Marshall and daughters, and Miss Clara, daughter of John A. Spilman, will visit Europe soon.—*Warrenton Index.*

SUICIDE OF CAPTAIN ST. JOHN.—One of the saddest cases of suicide that has occurred recently was that of the venerable Captain A. P. St. John, which took place on Friday afternoon on board the People's Line steamboat St. John, lying at the foot of Nineteenth street, East River, New York. Mr. St. John was Treasurer of the Company, and Friday was on the boat inspecting the progress made by the workmen. He had dined with the officers of the Draw at noon, and seemed to be in excellent spirits. Afterwards he went over to the St. John, and seemed vexed when he inspected the work, and repeatedly said that he thought too much money was being expended in refitting her. After carefully examining every part of the big steamer, and repeatedly saying: "Too much expense, too much expense, too much expense," he went into the barber shop. No attention was paid to him by the workmen.

Just after three o'clock an employee on the steamer went into the barber shop, and discovered Captain St. John stretched back in a chair, dead. There was a bullet wound in his right temple, and tightly clenched in his hand was a revolver. No one had heard the pistol shot, as the sound of hammering on the steamer was deafening.

By a curious coincidence it is reported that Capt. St. John, of the tugboat St. John, fell dead Friday evening while walking the deck of his vessel, at the foot of Sussex street, Jersey City.

## FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

BIRDS AND INSECTS.—Man will search for final causes, and the grasshopper plague of the West has set many inquirers on discovering some reason for the great increase lately found in the insects which attack the crops of the country both east and west of the Mississippi. The problem seems, to us, to be at least partly solved by the decrease of the insect eating birds. Looking abroad for parallel instances, there is no question of the great value set on birds as insect killers by the English farmer; the French country band out their valuing because, in revolution, the right of a soldier became common to all, and there followed a period of great diminution of birds of all characters and a corresponding increase of insect pests, inasmuch that legislation has been called on to limit the killing of birds, with a benefit to crops universally seen and denied by none. In Australia like-wise is well this theory accepted that large sum have been expended in the importation from England of insect-eating birds to protect the vegetable crops. In Germany the same general facts are acknowledged, and some Germans in the Mississippi Valley have now organized bird clubs for the purpose of importing and naturalizing German birds, and that not for their songs but for their appetites. The English sparrow, again, in New York first, and then in the Middle States, was brought here to fight certain insects and has destroyed them, fulfilling his task.

To return to the Western States, where for ten or fifteen years past, following the extension of the railroads there has been a prodigious slaughter of birds, from turkeys and grouse to the smallest sparrow. Hence comes the increase of grasshoppers, argues the thoughtful, and argues also a rapid decrease of the birds. We all in general terms acknowledge the evil lately seen in all the reconstructed States from the universal killing of the birds. Every freedom has a gun, and every freedom's children shoot all the sparrows, blue birds, robins, wrens and woodpeckers, they can find. As a consequence, insects yearly increase in number, and the pay for every dead bird the product of our farmers' toil.—*Norfolk Virginian.*

WHITE WASHING.—All the old buildings should have a good coating of this purifying application. Nothing contributes more to the cleanliness and healthfulness of stables, pig pens, sheep folds and poultry houses than this wash. It is made by slacking a peck of lime in a tub, and adding two ounces of glue thoroughly dissolved in boiling water, and stirring both in as much water as reduces them to a consistency which will admit of applying with a brush. Here is a recipe highly recommended for a wash for inside work, but we have never used it, and do not know its origin. It is probably worth a trial.

White chalk is the best substitute for lime as a wash. A very little and brilliant whitewash can be made by adding a few pounds of Paris White. We buy at the paint store for 3 cts. a pound, retail. For each 100 pounds of Paris White we procure half a pound of the white transparent glue, costing 50 cents, (fifty cents a pound). The sixteen pounds of Paris White is about as much as a person will use in a day. It is prepared as follows: The glue is covered with water, and in the morning is carefully heated without scorching, until dissolved. The Paris White is stirred in with hot water to give it the proper milk consistency for applying to walls, and the dissolved glue is then added and thoroughly mixed. It is then applied with a brush to the common lime whitewash. Except of very dark and smoky walls, a single coat is sufficient. It is nearly equal in brilliancy to "zinc white," a far more expensive article.

SEED POTATOES.—An old Maine farmer, in giving his idea of seed potatoes, says that we use too ripe seed when we propagate from tubers that have lain in the ground until dead ripe. He says that plants that are propagated by tubers require different treatment from those propagated by seeds. Our corn and grains that we use for seed we like to have stand a little longer than the main crop, and become perfectly matured. On the same principle our corn is selected from the ripest, best developed ears and kernels.

But potatoes for seed should be dug and placed in a cool, dark cellar, just as soon as a majority of them will slightly crack open in boiling. This is most invariably while the tops are yet green and growing fast. The tubers are dug in the morning, and are then placed in a cool place, and are not to be taken out until that time, and they retain their vigor.

Instead of deteriorating, as most of us know the older sorts have, their vitality is increased, and they yield better, with less tendency to rot. As long ago as 1816 and subsequently, observations have been made upon experiments to test the theory, and he finds it the proper course to pursue.

Is it not often that the late planted potatoes are better for seed than those planted early? The lateness of their planting probably prevents ripening, hence the principle of above reasoning would be in force.

SINGULAR MATHEMATICAL FACT.—Any number of figures you may wish to multiply by 5 will give the same result it divided by 2—a much quicker operation; but you must remember to annex a cipher to the answer, whenever there is no remainder, and when there is a remainder, whatever it may be, annex a five to the answer. Multiply 464 by five, and the answer will be 2,320; dividing the same number by 2 and you have 232, and, as there is no remainder, you add a cipher. Now take 357, and multiply by 5; there is 1,785. Divide the same number by 2, and you have 178 and a remainder; you therefore place a 5 at the end of the five, and the result is again 1,785.

The ruffian desirous of going over to Dublin this summer to give the Irishmen a chance of winning back the laurels they lost in the U. S. last autumn commenced competitive practice at Creedmore on Saturday. The four who make the best average in a certain amount of practice are to be selected as representatives of American marksmen in the meeting with the Irish team.

The Louisiana Legislature adjourned sine die Saturday. In the Senate the resolution suspending Auditor Clinton from office was postponed by a vote of 18 to 16. But few of the reform measures were passed. The bill appropriating \$147,000 for the expenses of the extra session went through all right, however.

The State Board of Education has appointed the following school trustees for Stafford county: Falmouth district, John C. Newton; Aquia, Edward Waller and John Green; Rock Hill, E. F. Rose; Hartwood, B. Varley Irving.

The base ball season is commencing actively.

DIED.

At his residence, near The Plains, Fauquier county, Va., on Saturday, April 26th, JACOB HOWARD HELLER, in the 82d year of his age, leaving a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

The person who wrote on a physician's slate this morning "Come to Jesus," is informed that the request was not complied with, because the physician, it is believed, would not have been entrusted to the care of such a fool.

MY LARGE CLOSING OUT!

SALE OF DRY GOODS.

Will be continued from day to day during this week.

I will sell some of the very best goods that were ever offered at auction in this city.

Sale every day at 10 a. m. and 3 p. m., and every evening at 7 1/2 o'clock.

ROBT. L. WOOD.

LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

April 26, 1875—C. H. CASPER, Tweels, Vestings, &c., &c.

The most complete assortment of the above named goods ever offered in this market.

D. F. BRASHEAR.

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, MOHAIRS, ORGANDIES, &c.—We offer a full and complete line of Dress Goods, of the newest and best styles out for the season.

D. F. BRASHEAR.

SMOKED POTOMAC HERRING and SMOKED SALMON for sale by G. W. RAMSAY.

## COMMERCIAL.

Alexandria Market, April 26.

FLOUR, Fine.....	4 00	@	4 25
Superfine.....	4 75	@	5 00
Extra.....	5 50	@	6 00
Family.....	6 00	@	6 50
Family choice.....	6 75	@	7 50
WHEAT, common to fair.....	1 05	@	1 15
Fair to good.....	1 15	@	1 25
Good to extra.....	1 25	@	1 35
Prime to choice.....	1 35	@	1 45
CORN, white.....	0 88	@	0 89
Mixed.....	0 87	@	0 88
Yellow.....	0 87	@	0 88
Ear-Corn.....	4 00	@	4 25
RYE.....	1 10	@	1 15
OATS.....	0 67	@	0 70
CHICKENS.....	4 00	@	6 00
BUTTER, prime.....	0 23	@	0 27
Common to middling.....	0 15	@	0 20
EGGS.....	0 14	@	0 16
IRISH POTATOES.....	0 75	@	0 85
THIMOTHY SEED.....	3 00	@	3 25
CLOVER SEED.....	7 75	@	8 00
SAPLING CLOVER.....	8 25	@	8 50
BACON, Hams, country.....	0 12	@	0 13
Western.....	0 15	@	0 16
Sides.....	0 14	@	0 14 1/2
Shoulders.....	0 10 1/2	@	0 11
LARD.....	0 10 1/2	@	0 11 1/2
DRIED APPLES.....	0 6	@	0 8
Green do.....	1 50	@	3 00
PLASTER, ground, per ton.....	7 50	@	0 00
Ground, in bags or bbls.....	9 50	@	0 00
Ground, in bags, ret'd.....	8 50	@	0 00
LUMBER.....	5 00	@	5 00
SALT, G. A. (Liverpool).....	1 15	@	1 30
Fine.....	2 10	@	2 30
Turk's Island.....	0 35	@	0 40

REMARKS.—Wheat is quiet and steady; offerings of 42 bushels red, with sales at 133 for prime, and 137 and 138 for choice. Corn is steady at Saturday's quotations; offerings 880 bushels, with sales of mixed at 88 and 89; a choice white sample brought 90. Oats are unchanged; sales at 70 and 71, with offerings of 250 bushels.

ALEXANDRIA FISH MARKET, April 26, 1875. The receipts since Saturday have been 6,000 Shad, which sold at from 17 00 to \$20 50 per hundred; 50,000 Herring, which sold at 12 50 to \$13 00 per thousand, and a small number of Rock and Perch, which found a ready sale at high figures.

In Washington, on Saturday, 11,000 Shad sold at from 13 to 16 per hundred; 25,000 Herrings at 11 to \$15 per thousand; 500 bunches of Rock at 30 to 40c per bunch; 500 single Rock at 12 to 20c a piece.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, APRIL 26.  
Sun rose.....5 11 1/2 Moon rises.....morn  
Sun sets.....6 40 High water.....0 00

ARRIVED.

Steamship John Gibson, New York, to Hooe & Johnston.  
Steamship New York, Philadelphia, to F. A. Reed.

Tug Mary Lewis, White Point, to F. A. Reed.  
Schr. Eleanora Vandusen, B-ston, to Hampshire and Baltimore Co.  
Schr. R. 4 Speddon, Baltimore, to W. A. Smoot.  
Schr. H. Horrell, Edith, Everman, Thomas W. Haven and Annie May, for Georgetown.

SAILED.

Steamer Jane Mosely, Norfolk, by F. A. Reed.  
Steamer Sea, Baltimore, by Broders & Co.  
Schr. R. W. Godfrey, Bristol, by Hampshire and Baltimore Co.  
Schr. Theodor Dean, from Georgetown.  
Schr. Butterly, Richmond, by J. P. Agnew.  
Schr. Curran, Norfolk, by J. P. Agnew.

MEMORANDA.

Schr. Ann E. C. R., hence for Allyn's Point, at New London 22d.

Schr. W. D